

The Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1910.

OF THE CHURCH, BUT NOT IN IT.

By a vote of 188 to 74 the Methodist Conference at Asheville on Thursday decided that the women should not have the rights of the laity in the Church. The Woman's Home Mission Society respectfully memorialized the Conference for this privilege. A majority of the committee on revision reported non-concurrence; a minority recommended such changes in the Discipline of the Church as would include women in all references made to laymen. The question was discussed all morning Thursday. The most effective speech was made by a woman, Miss Belle Bennett, Secretary of the Home Mission Society. It was the first time, we believe, a woman had spoken before the Conference, and, strange to say, the Conference permitted it, and after she had finished did not appear to have been very much injured by anything she said or suggested. Having given her the floor to plead her cause, and thus having consented in a sense to the fitness of woman for speaking in the highest council of the Church, the Conference refused her plea, the reasonableness of which it had already admitted. The Conference further confessed its inconsistency by placing ten women on the missionary board of the Church, so that while the women did not get what they asked for in the way of recognition they received more attention, we are told, at this Conference than ever before in the history of Southern Methodism. They will, therefore, be able to report progress to the other women of the Church, and will be in better position to press their campaign at the next Conference; for "Freedom's battles once begun," etc., etc.

Miss Bennett made a profound impression on the Conference. She told the men what the women have done in the Church and what they are doing in the way of raising money to carry on its activities, and declared that all they asked was the right to a voice in the councils of the Church, so that they might be called into consultation in the distribution of the funds raised by them. That seemed to be a wholly sensible and reasonable request. But Miss Bennett did not stop here. She proceeded to "rub it in," so to say, in this severe but altogether truthful way:

"I would help blackball every institution where women could by a single vote be expelled. I would see to it that the work of the church in territory not thickly settled, where pastors and presiding elders are compelled to call upon women to act as superintendents of Sunday schools and as stewards, Miss Bennett said, 'Every time you do that you are disregarding the law, and how can you expect young men and women to regard the law of the church when you preachers are disregarding it?'

There was no answer; there is no power to that sort of free speech. If

Miss Bennett and those who are associated with her will press their attitude, they have the power. The

allition of the Home Mission Society

of the refusal of the women to act

as teachers in and superintendents

of the Sunday Schools and as stewards

of the churches, would incline the

ference doubtless to a revision of

taction. What is needed just now

is demonstration of the practical

taken by the women in the affairs

of the Church.

A NICE LITTLE PETARD.

Several weeks ago a passenger on the Southern Railway from Atlanta to

Albany complained to the Georgia

Albany Commission that one of the

living wheels of the locomotive on

which drew the train by which

he was traveling had seven spokes of

of fourteen cracked, thus endangering

the life of every person on the train.

The commission cited the railroad to

appear and explain such negligence.

The railroad put a new driving wheel

on the locomotive engine and there

was no investigation. The Atlanta

Constitution is not satisfied with this

position of the matter. It says in

ital letters:

"What the commission ought to have

was to have refused to call off

the railroad. It should have insti-

tuted a searching and unsparring

investigation, touching not only how

any potentially deadly cracked driv-

ing wheels are turning in Georgia, but

well how much other dangerous

safe and comfortable. Men and women would naturally prefer not to travel in a State in which the railroads are equipped with engines that have seven spokes out of fourteen cracked, and a State in which, it is suggested, 'other dangerous equipment is in use.' Everybody had better stay on the safe side and come to Virginia.

THE COLONEL KNOWS HOW.

The Colonel knows both how to be abashed and how to abound. He knows how to conduct himself when the breathless nations wait upon his word, he knows how to behave when thousands of loyal Americans cheer themselves hoarse at his speeches about nothing under the sun; he knows how to hear his honors when the Sorbonne gives him new degrees and the University of Berlin hears him say that two and two are four. Yet when he has to stand in the background, while others press to the fore, he is modesty itself. When royalty throngs about the bier of England's dead Lord and forgets the Colonel, he bears his burden in patience and clothes himself with humility as with a garment.

The unbelieveing may say what they will, but the Colonel was the real hero at the funeral yesterday. He was modest, he was earnest, he was sincere. He did not shed a tear too many or have a sigh too few. He did not wear his khaki breeches, and he left his sombrero on the hall behind his door in his room at the hotel. One would not have known from his quiet grace and simple charm that he was the Forgotten Hero—the real, the only Colonel. He was propriety itself, and that is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon him.

The Colonel is too much of a gentleman to complain, especially at what Mark Twain would call the "funeral orgies," and consequently President Taft will not be called on to ask an explanation of the insult offered during the funeral; but all those in this country who know a real man when they see one will be cut to the quick when they read in the Times-Dispatch that the Colonel was in the eighth carriage. To a man, the great American people will rise in their might and protest when they read the list of so-called notables who were before the Colonel in the funeral cortege. Of course, there can be no objection to giving the royal family precedence—not because of their worth, but because they were naturally the chief mourners; but there will be objection, national objection, to putting a small army of unknown princes ahead of the Colonel.

Who are Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Fife, Prince Danilo of Montenegro, the Duc d'Alençon, the Crown Prince of Siam and Prince Vrold of Waldeck-Pyrmont, that they should have place before the Colonel? Did any of these men ever storm Kettle Hill? Did any of them ever make live speeches a day, and yet less each time? Did any of them bring on a panic and blame it on overspeculation? Did any of them ever say that every man should be the father of fifteen children? Yet to think that in the greatest gathering of notables since the beloved Queen Victoria died, the Colonel should ride in the eighth carriage to the rear—there were only twelve—while these petty lords were the observed of all observers!

The Colonel must have felt it, despite his modesty, and he must have known that at his word two million American swordsmen would have leaped from their scabbards to avenge an insult to him. Yet did he sit in humility, and, wonder of wonders, he spoke not a word from Westminster to Windsor.

HITCHCOCK.

Harper's Weekly evidently thinks that Postmaster-General Hitchcock has too much power in his hands, and remarks that "the country knows no more about Mr. Hitchcock's own views and animus than it does about those of the obscurest postmaster under him, Mr. Hitchcock." The Weekly adds, "has never been submitted to the country or any part of it for its approval. It is a product of the departmental life of Washington, D. C."

That is not quite correct. Hitchcock was submitted to the whole country in the last Presidential campaign. There was some question about his ability to "deliver the goods" when he was first talked of as manager of the Republican machine, we believe, and, if our recollection is not at fault, the Colonel had some questionings in his own mind as to whether or not he could make good. Hitchcock, however, ran the machine in his own way and "got there." After the furoy was over, President Taft, thinking that he could be depended upon, took him into his official family, and there he has stayed, with off-recurring rumors of his dismissal, until the present time.

What the Weekly says about the immense power with which he has been entrusted is true, but the fault is in the system rather than in the man. Hitchcock's "views and animus" are not of the first importance. In our opinion he is a very likable sort of fellow, excusing the many infirmities from which he suffers along with all the people of his political party; but he is doing, with all the conscience he can use, the same thing that somebody has had to do in every administration since the much lamented Andrew Jackson, of South Carolina, laid down the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." It is a very bad principle, but it appears to have been accepted by both of the great political parties, and if Hitchcock is a little more brutal in his sense of political duty than others who have preceded him, which we do not believe, he must depend for his acquittal upon the success of his work rather than upon the favor of those of the opposition who do not like him and his ways. This leads us to the reflection that

the country is not entirely safe from a possibility, at which all conservative men and interests fairly shudder. "On the way in which he exercises his power," says the Weekly, "depends in large measure the composition of the next Republican national convention and its choice for the Presidency." It should not require further comment to acquaint the Weekly with our innermost thought. Manifestly, Hitchcock has his uses. Almost anybody of sound and disposing mind would prefer Taft to Roosevelt.

WHY THE PRESIDENT IS WRONG.

President Taft told a newspaper man the other day that the corporation tax passed last year by Congress was a good measure and that it would do much to aid the Federal Government in its control of corporations. The President doubtless meant this, and he was perfectly honest in this and in all that he says, but his remarks show that the wool which Aldrich pulled over his eyes last spring is still there. He looks at this tax from his own point of view and forgets that the tax is to be measured, not by the standard of his party or the standard of expediency, but by the standard of justice to all.

The tax has been in force now for more than four months. All the returns which it requires should have been deposited before this time with the Federal Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the people should know how the matter stands; but the real legality of the tax and the meaning of its terms are still in doubt. The country as a whole knows no more about the law than when it was rushed through Congress as a sop for the iniquities of the tariff.

The publicity feature of the law is still in doubt. No corporation which files its return can yet be sure that the report of its capital, its profits, its credit and its outstanding obligation is not open to the scrutiny of every competitor, and none will know until the Supreme Court, some year or so hence, passes on the meaning of this clause. This is bad enough in itself, and is sufficient to condemn the law if it had compensating merits; but this feature of the law is still worse in that it shows the real spirit which prompted the enactment of the law. Mr. Taft was doubtless sincere in approving the law, but some of the men who framed it were not. They could not have been and then framed a clause in the law which is so manifestly ambiguous as to be practically inoperative and so confused as to be a menace to all business until its real meaning is determined.

Yet this is but one count in the indictment against the tax which Mr. Taft defends. As we have already said, it is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, if not to the letter. It is a tax upon business expediency—incorporation—and it is doubly pernicious in that it exempts one business man from the tax while burdening another.

We have confidence in Mr. Taft and we want to give him credit for everything that he does for the good of the country, but we wish that he could get away from his counselors for a few weeks and see things as the people who pay the taxes see them.

HOW BOOSTING PAYS.

Des Moines, Iowa, probably gets more free advertising than any town of the same size, or of anything like the same size, in the country. It is always before the footlights, to play with amazing frequency to play so small a part in the national drama. When Des Moines is not making new discoveries about its local government, it is entertaining a convention, and when it has no convention assembled or assembling, it invites some one to come and make a speech that will give Des Moines mention in the papers the next day.

This is naturally profitable to Des Moines, and, like everything else of value, it came after long effort and at no little expense. Some five years ago, Des Moines decided that the country as a whole knew too little about it. The town was satisfied that it was the finest place in Christendom, and it was sadly disappointed because the rest of the world did not think so. It began to boost itself, and it did not have to wait long for results. It has found that the longer the band plays before the big tent, the larger the crowd.

The method employed to boost Des Moines is simple. The Commercial Club, which corresponds to our Chamber of Commerce, raises \$30,000 a year, which it divides into three equal funds—one for the maintenance of a bureau of railroad rates, another for municipal advertising and a third for the entertainment of conventions. The railroad bureau will furnish anybody anywhere with information regarding transportation, provided, of course, that Des Moines figures in the deal; the municipal advertising is under the direction of trained men, and the convention fund is used to pay the expenses of inviting and entertaining great bodies of visitors. Des Moines finds that this plan works better than the irregular assessment of business men for special causes, and it does not think a dollar is wasted.

Our Chamber of Commerce can probably learn no lessons from the Des Moines club, but our citizens can gather a moral from the story of its success. The \$30,000 spent by Des Moines for advertising for conventions and for the spread of railroad information benefits every dealer in Des Moines. The business men appreciate this and contribute liberally, knowing that when the end of the year comes around their books will show handsome dividends for all they have in-

vested in boosting their town. The same thing holds good for Richmond. The more liberally our people support the Chamber of Commerce, the more effective the chamber will be, and the more prosperous Richmond.

THE DEAD AND THE LIVING.

"Not all the warrior dead who sleep in unmarked graves lie on the battle grounds of the Civil War. Not all the splendid courage and sacrifice and patriotism which that memorable conflict engendered came to flower on those fields. The sea as well as the soil was reddened by the blood of heroes."

That is taken from the editorial article in the Memorial Day number of the Youth's Companion, and it is well said. We wish the Companion would take up now the case of the survivors and show them how they are dishonoring the dead by their assaults upon the Treasury at Washington. What an everlasting shame it is to them that the Government is still paying them for the services they are alleged to have performed forty-five years ago! It is almost worth being dead to be free from association with the living mercenaries, who, under the cover of patriotism, degrade the cause for which they fought.

"MARY ANN" AND THE OTHERS.

We get all sorts at this office, from men who sign their names and from women who do not—letters about "The Colonel," letters about Prohibition, for it and against it, with sundry reflections upon "this renegade preacher," who has abandoned his pulpit to speak against prohibition, bad cess to him! and letters expressing very great pleasure or much serious speculation about this, that or the other expression in these devoted columns on questions of theology or politics or sanitation. They are all interesting, in a way. Day before yesterday a lady, "the lost Leonard," probably wrote that she wanted to understand that old Tom Platt never did a better thing than when he kicked the Colonel upstairs, and that we could speak for ourselves, but not for her and her house. Bless her incognito soul! there are millions of other people in Africa, Asia, France and Germany and the United States who share with her in her loyalty to the Man on Horseback, Seth Bullock and Gifford Pinchot and James A. Garfield and Kerby and Mike Donovan and Billy Muldoon and ever so many other flowers in our political meadows are with him, and so are we, in a sense, with him until the people of these United States learn to know him and appreciate him for what he really is.

Then, yesterday morning, by the first mail, we received another letter from a very lovely woman. We do not know her real name, for she signs it in this way: "Since you are a stranger in Richmond, my name would make you none the wiser, so I am merely 'Mary Ann.'" That is disappointing for two reasons: because she insists that we are "a stranger" which has a bad sound, and because she is so clever that it would be pleasing even to "a stranger" to know that she is just like one's own people, God bless them and ourselves. Says "Mary Ann": "I must tell you how much I enjoy your editorials in 'The Times-Dispatch.' I do not suppose that a woman's opinion gives you much concern, good or bad; but I believe in giving 'the Devil his due.' I have a keen sense of humor, and those articles on the 'Colonel' just touch the spot. . . . Please continue to write as you have begun, for I eagerly seek your page." We do not understand exactly the rather close and intimate comparison with the devil, and we are almost shocked into a state of collapse when it is suggested that we, of all men, do not have any concern for a woman's opinion, after all that we have done and said; but "Mary Ann" must be a very bright and intelligent woman just the same, and we would bet a pocket of South Carolina rice, if it were not against the law, that she is as beautiful as a dream.

THE REAL CHRISTIAN RULERS.

Ten thousand Christian men marched the streets of Washington last evening, filed past the Capitol and thronged the great Convention Hall where the representatives of fifty-one nations are gathered in the World's Sunday School Convention. It was an inspiring sight. Hindus walked with Hollanders, and Japanese marched in the same file with Germans. Men from every land where Christianity has been planted and hundreds from our great American cities sang their hymns and waved their banners in the same name and in the same cause.

Those who witnessed the gathering last night could not fail to be impressed with its great possibilities and its tremendous significance for the future of Christianity. Most of the men were young, and most of them were laymen. There were great leaders like Dr. F. B. Meyer and Bishop Hartzell, of Africa—men who have grown old in the service of the church—but there were hundreds of young men, leaders in the Sunday school movement throughout the world, teachers and superintendents and whole-souled evangelists. Between them they have more power to shape the future course of the world than all the Governors and all the Kings and all the potentates, high and low. Inspired by a lofty enthusiasm and heartened by a common love for their fellow-men, theirs is the Kingdom of the Future.

THE PLURAL AND THE SINGULAR.

Dr. Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale University, has made a valuable contribution to the study of the

Many a meritorious product has been placed on the shelves of the book stores, but the one which has been the most successful in the organization.

Richmond Advertiser and Agency, Inc. Actual Building

to Harper's Magazine for June on the subject of "Plural Subjects with Singular Verbs." He says that "the principal difficulty with the rule that two singular nouns united by the conjunction 'and' must have the verb in the plural is that there is no such rule"; that is to say, "there is no rule which in such circumstances imperatively requires the verb to be in the plural." The number employed must be determined by the writer, and not by the critic; there is no "abstract cut-and-dried rule."

We think Lounsbury is right—he is generally right except on some of the questions touchin' on and appertainin' to the Colonel—but we are almost sorry that he has given his consent publicly to the abuses of our polyglot, so prone are the people who write for the newspapers and the magazines to defy all the better rules of composition, until it has become the habit in Texas to say "I done it," or "I seen it," or "I knowed it," or a hundred or more other idioms which are regarded as entirely correct in both the written and spoken language of that country. The object of language being to convey thought, the Texans are wholly within their rights, grammar or no grammar, in using such forms of expression. Lacking, as they unquestionably do, "the sensitiveness to idiom which comes from the possession of genius or from intimate familiarity with the best usage," Dr. Lounsbury will perceive how difficult it is "to make a universal and indiscriminate application of a rule," so far as these people are concerned, which is not "subject to manifold exceptions."

Speaking about Cook, why does not his old rival join hands with the Colonel for the rest of the European tour? Two such star performers would draw crowded houses no matter where they showed.

Wonder of wonders! H. Wellington Waack came on the stage again and the Washington Herald did not say he had taken another whack at Peary.

Doctor Cook had better be careful how he goes to Etah without witnesses. They will say he did not get there.

Speaking about funerals, we wonder when the Colonel will be riding on this side the ocean in Somebody's political funeral.

HARD LUCK PURSUES KING OF PORTUGAL

BY LA MARQUESE DE PONTENOU.

KING MANUEL OF Portugal and his mother, Queen Amelia, made such heavy pecuniary sacrifices during the few months following his accession to the throne a couple of years ago, in order to clear off the liabilities of the murdered King to the national treasury and to his other creditors, that it seems very hard that they should be once more confronted by court scandals of a monetary character, of which the Republican and anti-dynastic press and party are making the utmost capital. It seems that the sugar monopoly of the island of Madeira was acquired by an Englishman of the name of Hinton, who after having secured the grant, made most indirect boasts of the fact that he had obtained the concession. It was through the influence of certain high officials of the King's household, who he had in his own words, "bought cheap." These boasts are now being made the subject of a legislative investigation, which is inflicting no end of trouble upon the reigning house.

To make matters worse, one of the leading dry goods firms of Lisbon has been accused by the press of having ascribed their ruin to their inability to collect a bill from Queen Pia for goods furnished, the bill amounting to \$50,000. It has been running for years, and now the receiver in the bankruptcy has instituted proceedings against the royal household, and a part of the sum which she herself cannot pay, and which her relatives declare it to be impossible for them to settle, has to be paid by the King. The instance of Lisbon tradespeople having been involved in difficulties through having accorded too expensive credit to the King, and by the three daughters of the late King.

Queen Pia is the grandmother of the present King of Portugal, a sister of King Humbert of Italy, and the only one of the late King Victor Emmanuel's children who inherited his inconceivable weakness and extravagance in money matters. In fact, the greater part of Humbert's reign was spent in paying off his father's debts, and he was a creditor, though a generous one, being Khedive Ismail of Egypt. Humbert also repeatedly came to the aid of his sister, Queen Amelia, in her financial straits, and he was above her Italian allowance to be spent, not in his dominions, but either in London or Paris.

For long before his son's tragic murder it was claimed in the national legislature at Lisbon that money had been obtained without proper warrant from the national treasury by the Queen Mother in order to settle some of her more pressing debts, and these claims were confirmed in the legislative investigation following the accession of the present King. He succeeded in effecting the settlement of a loan which she owed to the State, but now finds it beyond his power to attend to her private debts; the more so as she seems to have no conception whatsoever of the value of money.

It has been frequently urged that she should leave the Kingdom and make her home in Italy, since her presence at Lisbon constituted a source of weakness to her grandson, whose position on the throne was so slenderly supported. But she has turned a deaf ear to all remonstrances, and was so broken by the murder of her son and eldest grandchild, that during the year following the tragedy the matter was allowed to drop. Now, however, the demand for her virtual banishment is being renewed, and she may be compelled to leave, in order to safeguard Don Manuel's crown.

She has played a very great role in Portugal during the forty-eight years that have elapsed since she came to Lisbon at the age of fifteen as Queen Amelia. She has been a constant presence at the court, and she has never been wedded by proxy to him before leaving Italy. Her husband, King Louis, was easily going on, never having entirely recovered from the effects of an attempt made to poison him some years prior to his accession, and was content to leave the reins of government almost wholly in her hands. Quite as masterful and imperious as her father, she has never been averse to retain much of her influence, especially that of a social character. Whether she used her power wisely or not is a matter on which great di-

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Sketch of General R. E. Colston, Etc.

1. Please give me some account of General R. E. Colston.

2. I would like also to have a sketch of General Samuel Garland.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The following sketch of General R. E. Colston was taken from the Confederate Military History:

1. Brigadier-General Raleigh Edward Colston was born at France, of Virginia, parentage, October 31, 1825. When seventeen years old he came to America with a passport, as directed by the United States Government by Minister Carr, and entering the Virginia Military Institute was graduated in 1846. He remained in the United States Army until April, 1861, when he marched to Richmond in command of the corps of cadets. In May he was assigned to the command of the Virginia Regiment of Infantry at Norfolk, and was later assigned to command of a brigade and a district of the South. He was promoted brigadier-general December 24, 1861. He was then assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of the Thirtieth and Fourteenth North Carolina and Third Virginia regiments to the Seven Pines. He was then assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of the Thirtieth and Fourteenth North Carolina and Third Virginia regiments to the Seven Pines. He was then assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of the Thirtieth and Fourteenth North Carolina and Third Virginia regiments to the Seven Pines.

2. The following sketch of General Samuel Garland is taken from the same source. General Garland was born at Lynchburg, Va., December 16, 1830, of an old Virginia family, his great-grandfather, General Benjamin Garland, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1775, having conducted two important exploring expeditions to the South. During his last years he was engaged in the military service of the United States Army, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1859, after the affair at Harper's Ferry. He was then assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of the Thirtieth and Fourteenth North Carolina and Third Virginia regiments to the Seven Pines. He was then assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of the Thirtieth and Fourteenth North Carolina and Third Virginia regiments to the Seven Pines.

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